

[THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1768.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

THE



JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 13, 1767.
Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
9 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age	High- Water	rises after	M.	sets before	H.
THURSDAY	5	2	after 3	10	before 7	7
FRIDAY	6	3	5	10	7	7
SATURDAY	7	4	5	10	7	7
SUNDAY	8	5	5	10	7	7
MONDAY	9	6	5	10	7	7
TUESDAY	10	7	5	10	7	7
WEDNESDAY	11	8	5	10	7	7

Days 12 H. 30 M. long, the 21st.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	75. od.	Beef per Barrel	455. od.
Flour	295. 6d.	Pork	255. od.
Brown Bread	185. od.	Salt	25. 3d.
West-India Rum	45. 2d.	Bohea Tea	45. 6d.
New-England ditto	25. 4d.	Chocol. per doz.	1. 15. od.
Muscovado Sugar	505.	Bees Wax	75. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	25. od.	Nut Wood	325. od.
Molasses	25. od.	Yak ditto	215. od.

NEW-YORK, 11. By the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York.

WHEREAS his Majesty's Receiver General hath represented and made due proof to me, That in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the said province, [Entitled an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's Quit-Rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto] He hath caused to be published in two of the public news papers of the city of New-York, an account of the arrears due to his Majesty for Quit-Rent on the several patents and in manner following, (viz.)

One certain tract of land in Westchester county granted the 3d of March 1701, to Robert Walters, John Cholwell, Leigh Atwood, Cornelius De Peyster, Richard Salter, Barne Cozens, Lancaster Symes, Matthew Clarkson, Robert Lutting, Peter Matthews and Caleb Heathcote, the sum due to the 25th day of December 1765, being £. 478-16-1

One other tract of land in Orange county, granted the 19th day of April 1703, to John Bridges, Hendrick Ten Eyck, Dirck Vanderburgh, John Cholwell, Christopher Denne, Lancaster Symes, Daniel Honan, Philip Rokeby, John Merritt, Benjamin Acke, Peter Matthews and Cornelius Christyans; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of June 1766, being £. 97-6-8

One other tract of land in Orange and Ulster counties, granted the 28th day of August 1704, to Matthew Ling, Ebenezer Wilton, Philip French, Dirck Vanderburgh, Stephen De Lancy, Philip Rokeby, John Corbett, Daniel Honan, Caleb Cooper, William Sharpas, John Bridges, Robert Millwards, Thomas Wenham, Edmund Mott, Lancaster Symes, John Person, Benjamin Acke, Petrus Bayard, John Cholwell, Peter Fauconier, Henry Swift, Hendrick Tenicke and Jarvis Marshall; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 523-8-2

One other tract of land in Dutchess county, granted the 16th day of April 1706, to Sampson Broughton, Rip Van Dam, Thomas Wenham, Roger Mompeson, Peter Fauconier, Augustine Graham, Richard Sackett and Robert Lutting; and the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 148-2-8

One other tract of land in Ulster county, granted the 7th day of July 1720, to Francis Harrison, Oliver Schuyler and Allen Jarrett; and the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 189-3-4

One other tract of land in Ulster county, granted the 7th day of July 1720, to Philip Schuyler, Johannis Lansing, jun. Henry Wileman and Jacobus Bruyn; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of September 1766, being £. 284-18-4

One other tract of land in Ulster county, granted the 7th day of April 1722, to Jacobus Bruyn and Henry Wileman; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 100-7-6

One other tract of land in Ulster county, granted the 21st day of December 1727, to Thomas Nexon; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 48-2-11

One other tract of land in Orange county, granted the 18th day of October 1731, to Gabriel Ludlow and William Ludlow; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 107-12-1

And that the same publication hath been duly continued in the said public papers weekly for three successive months, from the 12th of December 1766: And whereas more than twelve months have elapsed since the said publications, nevertheless the said Quit-Rents so notified, to be due and in arrears, by virtue of the said several letters patent, have not yet been discharged, and the said Receiver General hath applied to me the said chief Justice for my aid in this case, Now therefore I the said chief Justice, by virtue of the power and authority to me given by the said act, as one of the Justices of his Majesty's court of exchequer for this colony; and agree-

able to the directions thereof do hereby notify and require the several proprietors of the lands in the said respective letters patent mentioned, to be, and appear before me at my chamber in King-street, in the city of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, to shew cause, if any he, she, or they hath, or have, why such respective arrears have not been paid, and why the said chief Justice should not issue process to the Sheriffs of the respective counties wherein the lands lie, to make sale at vendue or public out-cry, to the highest or best bidder, of so much of the lands in the before-mentioned respective patents mentioned, for which arrear of Quit-Rents are incurred, as may be sufficient to pay the respective sums which I the said chief Justice shall certify to be due to his Majesty upon the same letters patent respectively, and the further incidental charges incurred by default of payment thereof.

Given under my hand the 4th of April 1768.
(18 22) DAN. HORSMANDEN.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Mr. M'DAVITT,

To-morrow at the Coffee-House,
A Handsome pair of steady bay geldings, with a chariot and two complete sets of harness, a riding chair with two do. a slay with two do. two hunting saddles and bridles, and a likely negro wench.

TO THE PRINTER,

SIR, New-York, April 13, 1768.

IN your last Journal, I gave my Countrymen a Word of Caution, against what I believe to be a wicked Design of the *American Whig*, whom I take to be a *Snake in the Grass*, a lurking Enemy, bent upon Mischief; who under the specious Pretence of Zeal for Religious Liberty, (which no Body pretends to restrain, and which is as dear to Episcopalians as to Whigs, or any other Denomination whatsoever) would raise needless Fears, Jealousies, Ill-will and Divisions among us, and thereby divert our Attention from the Dangers that threaten our political Liberty, and the necessary Means for its Preservation. This I believe to be the real and principal Design of the Whig, and when I have told my Reasons for this Opinion, I believe I shall not be singular in it. But whether I am mistaken or not, with Respect to this Design, I am certainly not mistaken as to the Effects, that, if not check'd and prevented in Time, must, whether foreseen and intended or not, naturally result from its Prosecution: These are, Disaffection, Disunion and Distrust among ourselves; our Attention, our Counsels, our Power, will be divided and weaken'd, we shall lose all Confidence in each other, our Enemies will gather Strength from our Weakness, and we shall have no Power of Resistance left. Let us only, a little, consider our Situation.

We Americans are a Body of People who claim and possess several Rights and Privileges, some of which are common to us all, some belong to particular Societies of different Sorts, and some to Individuals. Before any Disputes among ourselves can arise concerning these Rights, there must be something nice and intricate in the Nature of the Case, otherwise there could be no Dispute; for how can a Dispute arise about a Matter that is quite plain and selfevident? Every such Dispute therefore, necessarily occasions a Division among ourselves,—and in order to settle the Difference between the Parties, we must interest ourselves on both Sides of the Question. While the Matter is in Suspence, it is not to be expected that every Person who hears of, and in some Measure becomes engaged in it, will fully consider, or understand the Case, and act as an impartial Judge. No,—Interest, Connection with the Parties, imperfect Information, Inattention, Passion, Prejudice, &c. in every such internal Dispute, will divide us into at least three Parties,—one on each Side of the Question, the other, Neuters.

Now if those Rights that we all possess in common, are invaded, Common Prudence and Interest, directs us to unite in repelling the Invader: But the Rights that we are in Danger of losing, are common to us all,—of every Denomination,—and we are all equally concerned in their Defence and Preservation. Common Sense then, directs us in such a Case, to waive all Matters of private Dispute among ourselves, that so our whole Force may

be collected and exerted in Defence of our Common Interest; we may thus easily defeat an Enemy, who if we were divided into the different Parties of which we are composed, would infallibly subdue us all, one after another. When an Enemy is at Hand that would plunder us all of our whole Property, is this a Time to dispute and determine the Differences between ourselves? When a City is on Fire is it a proper Time to determine the particular Property of the Inhabitants? What then shall we think of a Man who manifestly labours,—who impertinently introduces every far fetch'd Pretence, who makes use of all the Arts of Misrepresentation,—calumnies, reviles, abuses, insults,—and forms Conclusions against Probability, against Reason,—in order to embroil all America, and our Friends in England, in a Dispute concerning the respective Rights of Churchmen and Presbyterians? Judge my Countrymen! is this Man a Friend or an Enemy? This *Whig*, in his Advertisement in Parker's last Paper, artfully endeavours to screen himself from all possibility of Detection, by raising a Suspicion against every Person that should write any Thing against him. He tells, the Public to beware of every Writer who while he affects a Zeal for our Civil Liberties, will not declare his Abhorrence of ecclesiastical Tyranny.—That is, every Writer in favour of our Rights, who don't join in the same Cry with the *Whig*, and, like the Demon *Anarchy* in Milton, help to promote the Strife, are to be suspected! According to this Rule, the Pennsylvania Farmer must fall under Suspicion. I beg the Readers Attention to the following Transcript, from his 12th Letter, the 6th, 7th and 8th Paragraphs.

["Our vigilance and our union are success and safety. Our negligence and our division are distress and death. They are worse—They are shame and slavery. Let us equally shun the benumbing stillness of over weening sloth, and the feverish activity of that ill-formed zeal, which busies itself in maintaining little, mean and narrow opinions. Let us with a truly wise generosity and charity banish and discourage all illiberal distinctions, which may arise from differences in situation, forms of government, or modes of religion. Let us consider ourselves as men—freemen—Christian freemen—separated from the rest of the world, and firmly bound together by the same rights, interests, and dangers. Let these keep our attention inflexibly fixed on the great objects, which we must continually regard, in order to preserve those rights, to promote those interests, and to avert those dangers.

Let these truths be indelibly impressed on our minds—That we cannot be happy without being free—that we cannot be free, without being secure in our property—that we cannot be secure in our property, if without our consent, others may, as by right, take it away—that taxes imposed upon us by parliament do thus take it away—that duties laid for the sole purpose of raising money, are taxes—that attempts to lay such duties should be instantly and firmly opposed—that this opposition can never be effectual, unless it is the united effort of these provinces—that therefore benevolence of temper towards each other, and unanimity of counsels, are essential to the welfare of the whole—and lastly, that for this reason, every man amongst us, who in any manner would encourage either dissension, diffidence, or indifference, between these colonies, is an ENEMY to himself and to his country.

The belief of these truths, I verily think, my countrymen, is indispensably necessary to your happiness. I beseech you therefore, * teach them diligently unto your children, and talk of them when you sit in your houses, and when you walk by the way, and when you lie down, and when you rise up."]

What then must we think of the *American Whig*? does he not fall exactly under the Description, is he not the very Man this excellent Writer points out, and cautions us to beware of? [Let the Reader pause here, and think, whether the Name would

* Deuteron. vi. 7.

not be much more proper and significant, if instead of the *American Whig*, that Author should be titled the *American Pest*, and treated accordingly.] Indeed it is no Wonder the *Whig* should clash with the *Farmer*.—their Temper and Principles are essentially different, and the Tendency of their Writings as opposite as Light to Darkness. If I am not greatly mistaken, this is not the only Occasion upon which the *Farmer* and the *Whig* have been in Opposition, it is more than barely probable, they were so at the memorable Congress in this City. —Let the *Whig* clear himself if he can.

I have already declared what I believe to be the true Character and Design of the *American Whig*, which was my sole Reason for endeavouring to detect, and put my Countrymen upon their Guard against him. Before I have done with him, I believe the Reader will be convinced that my Opinion is well supported. He seems to triumph in his sagacious Discovery that I have assumed a Name to which I have no Right. He has discover'd he says, that I am not a *Son of Liberty* but a *Tory*. Whether this notable Conclusion does most Honour to his Judgment or his Heart I shall not take upon me to determine. However as I shall demonstrate that my Actions have always exactly corresponded with the Name I have assumed, in the only Sense in which it was ever in the Eyes of the Public, a respectable Name of Distinction, every one is at liberty to Judge, whether the *Whig's* Error proceeded from want of Penetration, or from Consciousness—of pretending to one Thing and meaning another, himself, and therefore concluding that I did the same.

[The Arrival of the Packet, obliges us to leave out the Remainder of this Piece till next Week, which we hope the Author will excuse.]

Capt. Scott, who arrived at Boston on Friday the 8th Instant, in 52 Days from London, has brought public Prints to the 13th February, which contain the following Advices.

L O N D O N, February 10.

THE Duke of York, Ben, from Philadelphia to Dublin, in a hard gale of wind, struck on a bank near Tuller, and lost her rudder; Capt. Ben, and 17 people, left the ship, and were carried into Dublin, by the packet from Holyhead.

Mr. Sarjeant, and Mr. Sayer, are appointed clerks to the Earl of Hillsborough, in his new department.

This day was published. A sermon intitled, *Masonry the Way to Hell*. Wherein is clearly proved, both from reason and scripture, that all who profess these mysteries, are in a state of damnation. Sold by S. Baldwin.

By a letter from Bruton, near Somersetshire, we have an account, that upwards of thirty persons lost their lives in the late great snows. A Gentleman on horseback was dug out of the snow on the road near Mendip Hills, the man and horse being frozen to death; upwards of fifty guineas, and some notes of value were found in the gentleman's cloak bag.

On Monday last arrived the Lord Hyde Packet Boat, Capt. Goddard, with the Mail from Falmouth, which he left the 18th Day of January, so that our Advices by the Way of Boston are about a Month later than those by the Packet. [The most material Matters mentioned in the Papers are,

THE Affairs of the Dissidents in Poland, which seem to be almost entirely settled to their Satisfaction—They are to enjoy nearly the same Privileges as the Catholics, except that the King and Queen are to be Catholics, and there are a few Points not yet settled, viz. Whether every Person shall be at Liberty to change his Religion, or whether each shall continue in the same he professes; and whether the Dissidents shall be admitted into civil Employments. There were some Doubts of the Dissidents being able to keep all the Advantages allowed them by this Agreement,—yet it is said to be stipulated that 40,000 Russians shall continually be quartered in Poland. The Polish Noblemen who were carried away Prisoners to the Russian Camp, are not likely to be released till every Thing is entirely settled.—The Corsicans grow stronger and stronger, (a natural Consequence of Freedom)—not like to come to any Composition with the Genoese.—The King of Portugal has an Army of 20,000 well disciplined Troops. The Pope like to lose most of his Influence in Poland. His Nuncio treated with Disrespect by the Russians, and retired privately from Warsaw.—The Jesuits utterly expelled from the Dominions of the Kings of Sardinia and Naples, and great Numbers forced into the Pope's Territories, of which he complains.—The Authors of the Insurrection at Madrid under Prosecution.—The Jesuits in New Spain seized and to be sent to Old Spain.—Debates in the Council of Orleans whether the Jesuits there shall be expelled or not. The Pope permits those in his Dominions to sell their Effects—said to amount to 12 Millions, which is demanded of him by the King of Spain. The French indefatigable in paying off their national Debt, regulating public Affairs and increasing their Strength. The most terrible Floods ever heard of in the County

of Tirol in Austria, whole Towns, Churches, Bridges, &c. destroyed, many People drown'd, the whole flat Country appearing like a Lake. The Cold in many Parts of Europe from the 23d of December, to the 7th of January, excessively severe. In England, Scotland and Ireland, more intense than it has been for 80 Years past. Fahrenheit's Thermometer from 8 to 24 Degrees below the Freezing Point—Water-Fowl froze to Death in Ponds, the Birds driven for Shelter into the Cities and Houses, a very great Number of People froze to Death.

The Poor in a starving Condition all over England, their Cries enough to melt the most obdurate Heart, (except that of a Traitor who could plan the Ruin of his Country) great Numbers have been entirely kept from starving by the Contributions of charitable People, who have expended large Sums for their Support, which yet can afford only a temporary Relief. No probable Scheme yet proposed to remove the growing Calamity, or reduce the enormous national Debt, which if it continues to increase as it has done for Years past, will soon swell so high that it will be as impossible to pay the Interest as the Principal.—No mention of lessening the Number of Placemen, nor docking their Salaries.—No Scheme of—Frugality, (OEconomy's a *pau* word) Luxury as rampant as ever. No talk of punishing and effectually suppressing Bribery at Elections.—Nothing further said of Triennial Parliaments,—no talk of voting by Ballot,—[perhaps the only Preservative of the State]—no talk of taking off the Bounty upon the Exportation of Wheat, tho' the Continuance of it drains the very Life's Blood of the Poor; and tho' there are vast Quantities of Wheat and other Grain daily imported to supply the Defect.—This in our Circumstances, is prodigious! It is almost incredible. The last Speech inform'd us there was no prospect of War—but we find in the Papers no mention of reducing the Army. Great Numbers of Manufacturers were without Employment.—Several most horrid Murders mention'd, and a prodigious Number of self-Murders. Nothing further in the English Papers relating to Lord B.—It—e, but a Friend of his to a Printer in Philadelphia, endeavours to represent the Affair as only a common Sedition, and the Prosecution as a Conspiracy against his Lordship's Pocket; nothing mentioned of the Colonies, nor American Bishops. The Bill for Septennial Parliaments in Ireland not unlikely to obtain the Royal Assent. The Council of Geneva refuse to publish the Judgment lately given by France and the Cantons of Zurich and Berne, pretending Fear of being massacred by the Citizens.

These are the most material Subjects of the late Papers, the Particulars of which we shall publish as Room and Opportunity permits.]

B O S T O N, April 11.

The Hope, Davis, for New-York, sailed with Capt. Scott, and the New-Edward, Miller, a few Days before.—Captain Sparks, for Philadelphia, would be ready to sail in a short Time.

Last Week arrived here, after a tedious Passage from St. Eustatia, Capt. Manley, who in beating on this Coast in the late severe Weather, had his Cooper, named Joseph Gilchrist, washed off the Bowprit and drowned; and the Mate had his Feet and Hands very much froze, as they had not been able to kindle any Fire for near three Weeks.

We learn from Rhode-Island, that their Honours, Messrs. Hopkins and Ward, who have usually been Candidates for the Office of Governor of that Colony for many years past, have mutually resolved to resign their Pretensions in favour of Col. Josias Lyndon, who, for the sake of restoring Unity to the Government, has consented to the Nomination.

To the P R I N T E R,

S I R, New-York 20th April 1768.

AS I am inform'd that some of the Merchants in Philadelphia, do not fully approve the Plan of the Merchants in this City for stopping the Importation of Goods from Great Britain, in Case the Acts imposing Duties on Paper, Glass, &c. are not repealed—I think it would be proper to let those Gentlemen know, (and also the Merchants in Boston, who perhaps may be in the same Sentiments) the Reasons upon which our Merchants acted, which cannot be more conveniently communicated than by your Paper, in which therefore I desire you will insert them,—as they were told me, for I was not present at the Consultation when the Plan was form'd.

I suppose the Objections that the Gentlemen of Philadelphia (and perhaps Boston) have to our Plan, are—That the Stoppage does not take Place immediately, but gives Opportunity to designing Men to enlarge their Orders so as to defeat the Design, and engross an Advantage from which others who aim'd solely at the public Good, would be excluded; and that the Repeal of the Billenting Act, as well as the Act imposing Duties, &c. was not mention'd as a Condition, on which the Stoppage should be discontinued.

These Things I am told, were mention'd and consider'd, but it was thought best that nothing should be done nor appear to be done as an Act of

Defiance, or merely to manifest Resentment, or to hurt and distress Great Britain or any of its Inhabitants. As our sole View was to obtain Redress of our Grievances, and the Enjoyment of our undoubted Rights, we thought the tenderest Method in which we could proceed, so as to answer the End, would be the best; For tho' we have indeed high Resentment against the Authors of all that increasing Distress that already overspreads the whole British Empire, yet we have no Resentment against Great Britain. We love and reverence her with the warmest Glow of filial Affection—we ardently wish her Prosperity and Strength; and desire to promote both as much as can be expected from dutiful Children and affectionate Brethren. We are sensible that our Interest and Security is united with that of Great Britain, that we must stand and fall together, and that the Impropriety and Injustice with which we have been treated, is almost equally injurious to her; the Step we have taken therefore was not only intended for our own Preservation, but hers also.—And we have shewn the Consequences at a Distance,—that Means might be used to avoid them. We had a tender regard to the poor Manufacturers in England, who if we had concluded upon an immediate Stop, might have been distressed for Want of Employment before any Measures could have been taken to prevent it. We consider'd the tedious Formality of parliamentary Proceedings, especially when obstructed by the Machinations of a powerful Party, who would use their utmost Efforts to support the Measures of which they were the Authors; so that it is hardly probable the Parliament could give us Relief long before the Time limited in our Engagement for the Stoppage of Importation on our Accounts. Besides, before our countermanding Orders could get home, Workmen may have been employ'd to complete some of the Orders already sent, and which perhaps could not well be shipp'd much sooner than October.

As to the Advantage designing Men might make by enlarging their Orders, We imagine in these distressing Times, there are not so many that would have it in their Power to enlarge their Order's, as to be able to injure the Public thereby; besides, as the Continuance of the Stoppage would depend wholly upon Chance, and might be of a very short Duration, no one would venture to make any considerable Addition to the Quantity of his Importation.

As to the Billenting Act, we thought it best not to mention it for several Reasons, particularly,—for the sake of Unanimity among our selves, which would be best preserved by confining our Attention to a single Object,—also as we should be more likely to succeed in England: And as the Principle upon which both these Acts were founded is the same, and the Billenting Act seems to have no Use but for the Enforcement of the Act for imposing Taxes, therefore if the last is repealed, the first loses its Use, its Foundation is destroyed, and it will fall to the Ground of Course. G.

N E W - Y O R K.

The two following Clauses from an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, passed in the Second Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the 3d, is inserted BY DESIRE.

BE it therefore Enacted by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Council and General Assembly, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That from and after the first Day of January, which will be in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Six, every Dwelling House, or Building whatsoever, whether public or private, that shall be erected after the said first Day of January, in the said Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Six, within the said City, to the Southward of Fresh-Water, shall be made of Stone or Brick, and roofed with Tile or Slate. And if any Dwelling House or Building whatsoever, either public or private, shall be built, or roofed, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, the Proprietor or Proprietors thereof, and the Workmen who shall build or roof such House or Building, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, shall, each of them, forfeit, lose, and pay, for every such Default, the Sum of Fifty Pounds; to be levied by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of two or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said City and County of New-York, by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, upon due Conviction, upon Oath, or upon the View of one or more of such Justices of the Peace, rendering the Overplus, if any be, to the Owner: And for Want of such Distress, the Offenders shall be imprisoned, by Warrant from the said two Justices, who are hereby empowered and required to issue such Warrant, until Payment as aforesaid: Which said Forfeitures, shall be paid to the Church-Wardens of the City of New-York for the Time being, for the Use of the Poor of the said City. And every such Dwelling House, or other Building whatsoever, so built, or roofed, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, shall be, and hereby is, adjudged, deemed, and taken to be a public Nuisance. Provided nevertheless, That if any Dwelling House, or other Building already erected, or

to Honour the Lieutenants and General Assembly of the Authority of the first Day of January, our Lord one Thousand Six, every Dwelling, whether public or private, after the said first Day of January, our Lord One Thousand Six, within the said Parish of St. Andrew, Fresh-Water, shall be roofed with Tile or Slate, and every House or Building, whether public or private, shall be built, repaired, and Meaning, to the true Intent and Purpose of the Proprietors thereof, and build or roof such as shall be contrary to the true Intent and Purpose of each of them, forfeit, and in Default, the Sum of £100, by Warrant under the Great Seal of the Province of his Majesty's said City and County of Middlesex, and the Sale of the Offender's Goods, upon Oath, or upon the Oath of any Justices of the Peace; and shall be, to the Owners of the same, the Offenders shall be liable, from the said two Justices of the Peace, and required to if the same shall be payment as aforesaid, and the same shall be paid to the Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Andrew, York for the Time being, and to the Justices of the said City. And if any other Building whatsoever shall be built, or repaired, contrary to the true Intent and Purpose of the said Act, shall be, and hereby is made, void, and shall be taken to be a public nuisance, and shall be, That if any Dwelling-house already erected, and

Exchange

TO BE SOLD
A Likely young Negro Girl
Age, has had the Sm^o
Printer at the Exchange.

POETS CORNER. VISIONS OF FANCY. ELEGY III.

BRIGHT o'er the green hills rose the morning ray,
The wood-lark's song resounded on the plain;
Fair NATURE felt the warm embrace of day,
And smil'd thro' all her animated reign.
When young DELIGHT, or HOPE and FANCY born,
His head on tufted wild thyme half-reclin'd,
Caught the gay colours of the orient morn,
And thence of life this picture vain design'd.
O born to thoughts, to pleasures more sublime
Than beings of inferior nature prove!
To triumph in the golden hours of TIME,
And feel the charms of fancy and of love!
High-favour'd man! for him unfolding fair
In orient light this native landscape smiles;
For him sweet HOPE disarms the hand of care,
Exalts his pleasures, and his grief beguiles.
Blows not a blossom on the breast of SPRING,
Breathes not a gale along the bending mead,
Trills not a songster of the soaring wing,
But fragrance, health and melody succeed.
O let me fill with simple NATURE live,
My lowly field-flowers on her altar lay,
Enjoy the blessings that she meant to give,
And calmly waste my inoffensive day!
No titled name, no envy-teasing dome,
No glittering wealth my tutor'd wishes crave;
So HEALTH and PEACE be near my humble home,
A cool stream murmur, and a green tree wave.
So may the sweet EUTERPE not disdain
At Eve's chaste hour her silent lyre to bring;
The muse of pity wake her soothing strain,
And tune to sympathy the trembling string.
Thus glide the pensive moments, o'er the vale
While floating shades of dusky night descend;
Not left untold the lover's tender tale,
Nor unenjoy'd the heart-enlarging friend.
To love and friendship flow the social bowl!
To attic wit and elegance of mind;
To all the native beauties of the soul,
The simple charms of truth, and sense refin'd!
Then to explore whatever ancient sage
Studious from nature's early volume drew,
To chafe sweet FRICTION thro' her golden age,
And mark how fair the sun-flower, Science blew!
Haply to catch some spark of eastern fire,
Hyperion fancy, or Aonian ease;
Some melting note from SAPPHO's tender lyre,
Some strain that LOVE and PHOEBUS taught to please.
When waves the grey light o'er the mountain's head,
Then let me meet the morn's first beauteous ray;
Carelessly wander from my sylvan shed,
And catch the sweet breath of the rising day.
Nor seldom, loitering as I muse along,
Mark from what flower the breeze it's sweetest bore;
Or listen to the labour-soothing song
Of bees that range the thymy uplands o'er.
Slow let me climb the mountain's airy brow,
The green height gain'd, in muselful rapture lie,
Sleep to the murmur of the woods below,
Or look on NATURE with a lover's eye.
Delightful hours! O, thus for ever flow;
Led by fair FANCY round the varied year:
So shall my breast with native raptures glow,
Nor feel one pang from folly, pride, or fear.
Firm be my heart to NATURE and to TRUTH,
Nor vainly wander from their dictates sage;
So JOY shall triumph on the brows of youth,
So HOPE shall smoothe the dreary paths of age.

THE subscriber having from his infancy endeavoured to qualify himself in the art of historical painting, humbly hopes for that encouragement from the gentlemen and ladies of this city and province, that so elegant and entertaining an art has always obtain'd from people of the most improved minds and best taste and judgment, in all polite nations in every age. And tho' he is sensible that to excel, (in this branch of painting especially) requires a more ample fund of universal and accurate knowledge than he can pretend to, in geometry, geography, perspective, anatomy, expression of the passions, ancient and modern history, &c. &c. yet he hopes, from the good nature and indulgence of the gentlemen and ladies who employ him, that his humble attempts, in which his best endeavours will not be wanting, will meet with acceptance, and give satisfaction; and he proposes to work at as cheap rates as any person in America.

To such gentlemen and ladies as have thought but little upon this subject and might only regard painting as a superfluous ornament, I would just observe, that history painting, besides being extremely ornamental has many important uses. — It presents to our view some of the most interesting scenes recorded in ancient or modern history, gives us more lively and perfect ideas of the things represented, than we could receive from a historical account of them, and frequently recalls to our memory a long train of events with which those representations were connected. They show us a proper expression of the passions excited by every event, and have an effect, the very same in kind, (but stronger) that a fine historical description of the same passage would have upon a judicious reader. Men who have distinguished themselves for the good of their country and mankind, may be set before our eyes as examples, and to give us their silent lessons—and besides, every judicious friend and visitor shares, with us in the advantage and improvement, and increases its value to ourselves.

JOHN DURAND.
Near the city-hall, broad-street.

RED and white PORT, very excellent in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter-Casks, to be sold by CHARLES NICOLL, at the White-Hall. 26.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,
A Young man, who has served a merchant in this city for several years past, from whom he can have a recommendation: If any person has writing to do, or books to post, he will in the mean time engage to do it on reasonable terms. — For further information, inquire of the printer, and the person applying will be waited on. 19

Benjamin & Amos Underhill,
On Brewer's Wharf, near Beckman's-Slip, have for Sale, **C**ORDAGE of all sizes, pitch, tar, turpentine, and many other articles of ship-chandlery; rum, wines, brandy, Geneva, by whole sale and retail. — Also, pork, beef, butter, flour, brown bread; — ships and sloops long boats of all sizes, and cleaned flax-seed for sewing, &c. &c. 5

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of John Burk, late of New-York, Inn-keeper, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Elizabeth Burk, Administratrix on said Estate; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, to prevent further Trouble. New-York, April 13, 1768. 19 22

To be sold at public Vendue,
On the Premises, on Saturday the 30th Instant, **A** House and Lot of Ground in Battoe-Street, near the North River. The House is two Stories high, has 5 Rooms, 3 of which have Fire Places. A good Title will be given to the Purchaser, by (19 21) JACOB DEMAREE.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Monday the first of August next, at ten o'clock in the Morning, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, the following Houses, Lots of Ground, &c.

A HOUSE and lot of ground fronting on Burnet's-street, wherein Mr. James De Peyster now lives.

A house and lot adjoining thereto, fronting on Burnet's-street, wherein Mr. Daniel Phenix now lives.

A store-house and lot of ground, adjoining the house Mr. Phenix lives in, likewise fronting on Burnet's-street, containing in breadth in front, about 24 feet, and in depth about 100 feet.

A stable and lot fronting on Queen-street, adjoining to the house wherein the late Treasurer lived, containing in breadth, in front, about 27 feet, and in depth about 100 feet.

A house and lot on Burnet's-quay, fronting the east-river, wherein Mr. Thomas Doran now lives.

A house and lot in French church-street, next door to Mr. William Horsfield's, wherein Mr. Springall now lives.

A house and three lots beyond fresh-water, next door to Mr. Stout's, wherein Christopher Tancer now lives.

A store-house and lot in dock-street, now possessed by Mr. Theodorius Van Wyck, containing in breadth in front on dock-street, about 33 feet, and in length about 80 feet. On the rear of the said lot is a small tenement wherein Isaac Brown (cooper) now lives.

A lot of ground adjoining the rear of the last mentioned lot, and fronting the east-river, in breadth about 33 feet, in length about 80 feet.

A tract of land in the Great Patent, near Esopus, called, lot No. 1, in the division of lot, No. 2, containing about 3 or 4000 acres.

A tract of land in the county of Ulster, near the Great Pond, containing 1035 acres. 18 21

A Purse of Fifty Dollars,

To be run for on Monday
the second day of May next, at Perth-Amboy, free for any horse, mare or gelding, not more than half blood. (Mr. Morris's mare Strumpet excepted) carrying weight for age, to run the two mile heats; any horse winning two heats to be intitled to the purse; not less than four reputed running horses will be allowed to start; — the entrance money to be run for the day following; the winning and distanc'd horses excepted, — to be entered on or before the thirtieth day of April, with Richard Cornes, jun. or Isaac Bonnell, paying three dollars, entrance or double at the post. — For further sport, the same day, a complete saddle, bridle, and whip, will be run for by common horses. — Perth-Amboy, March 28, 1768. 18 21

To be let from the first of May next, with or without Furniture, as may suit the Tenant;

THE large Corner House, wherein Mrs. Steel lately kept the King's Arms Tavern, near the Fort, now in the Possession of Col. Gabbet: Inquire of Francis Pantan, Hair Dresser, in Broad-Street, near the Exchange. 18 21

TO BE SOLD,

A Very likely, strong, and healthy Negro wench, about eighteen years of age, with a child of two years and a half old, has had the small-pox and measles, been brought up to all sorts of house-work; and is sold merely for want of employ: Inquire of Lodewick Bamber, in Chapel-street.

N. B. Said BAMBER has also to let, a house, slaughter-house, stable, &c. very convenient for a butcher. 18 21

Choice Carolina PINK ROOT,
TO BE SOLD, BY
ISAAC PINTO,
In BAYARD-STREET. 18 25

TO be sold at public vendue, the
following farms, in north lot, No. 4, viz. Lot, No. 1, containing about 200 acres, in the possession of John Ketchum No. 4, 215 acres, David Travis; No. 7, 206 acres, Aaron Foreman; No. 8, 206 acres, Eliza Turner; No. 9, 202 acres, Daniel Turner; No. 10, 206 acres, John Stevens; No. 11, 190 acres, Robert Gallor; No. 12, 217 acres, James Perry; as also two other lots south of Croton river, the one containing 202 acres, in the possession of widow Gerow; and the other containing 331 acres, in the possession of Bartow Underhill, all in the manor of Cortland. The sale to begin on Tuesday the 17th of May, at the house of Mr. David Travis, and every following day, until the whole are sold. One third of the purchase money only is required, and the purchaser may have the remainder at interest, giving either the lands or other good security. If any persons incline to purchase at private sale, they may know the conditions, and agree with Philip Ver Plank, Esq; at his seat in the manor of Cortland.

PHILIP SCHUYLER,
CORTLAND SCHUYLER,
STEPHEN SCHUYLER,
JOHN COCKRAN.

PURSUANT to an act of the governor, nor, the council, and the general assembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors." Notice is hereby given that we Joseph Burr, Robert Mitchell, jun. and Charles Hicks, jun. have been duly appointed trustees for all the creditors of Thomas Mitchell, late of Flushing, in Queen's county, in the colony of New-York, house-carpenter, (an absconding debtor) and we do pursuant to the directions of the said act, hereby require all persons indebted to the said Thomas Mitchell, by the first day of May next, to pay unto us the said trustees, all such sum or sums of money which they owe to him, and also to deliver unto us all other effects of the said Thomas Mitchell, which he, she, or they may have in their hands, power, or custody.

Given under our hands this fifth day of April, 1768.

JOSEPH BURR,
ROBERT MITCHELL, jun.
CHARLES HICKS, jun.

To be LET,
THE House wherein Col. Maitland now lives, next Door below Widow Chambers's, in Broad-Way, with Stables, Coach-House, and back Store: Inquire of JOHN ALSOP. 18 21

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c. New-Port, March 11, 1768.

WHEREAS Samuel Brenton of New-Port, merchant, presented a petition unto the general assembly of this colony aforesaid, representing that he is an insolvent debtor, and praying that the benefit of an act passed in June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors may be extended unto him; whereupon it was resolved that the said petition should be referred to next session, and that his creditors should be notified by an advertisement to be inserted three weeks successively in the New-Port Mercury, and in one of the Philadelphia, New-York and Boston news papers, to appear at next sessions to answer the same.

I do therefore hereby notify the creditors of the said Samuel Brenton, to appear (if they shall think fit) at the general assembly to be holden at New-Port, on the first Wednesday in May next, to shew cause (if any they have) why the said petition should not be granted. 18 21 HENRY WARD, Secretary.

To be sold at public Vendue on Monday the second Day of May next, or at private Sale any Time before, on the Premises, situate about 200 Yards from the Court House at Hackinsack in Bergen County, New-Jersey.

FOUR Lots of Land

with the Houses and Improvements thereon, viz. A good Dwelling House, 40 Feet by 27, two Stories and a half high; a Joiner's Shop, a Barn, &c. each Lot is 43 Feet in Front and 150 in Length, they lie on the Road that leads to New-York, have a navigable Creek behind them, convenient for Water Carriage, and would be suitable either for a Gentleman or Tradesman: Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber on the Premises, who will give a sufficient Title. (18 21) ISAAC KINGSLAND.

TO BE LET,
A Convenient Dwelling House, on the West-Side of the Old-Slip. — Inquire of HENRY CRUGER. 15 18

To be let, the first of May next,
A FRONT Store-Room, the best Stand in Town for a Merchant, with two Rooms above; also Dieting, &c. Inquire of the Printer, at the Exchange. 10 13

To be SOLD or LET,

A Lot of land in the town of West Chester, containing about ten acres, on which is a large sabb'd house, two stories high, and a piazza all along the front, very pleasantly situated for a gentleman's country seat, having a view of the sound, and a pleasant creek running through a meadow in sight of the house from the sound to the landing place, which is a small distance from the house, and from whence boats go constantly twice a week to New-York, except in the winter season; it is also very convenient for a merchant or public house, being in the midst of the town, and nearly opposite to the town-hall, church and quaters meeting-house: There is a good barn and stables, very good well, and garden spot, a clever orchard, and the rest of the land good pasture; whoever has a mind to purchase may apply to PETER DE LANGER, West Chester, April 4, 1768. 18 21

Dirck Lefferts,
HAS for Sale, a Quantity of New-YORK RUM. 16 19

Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1320.

[THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1768.]

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbados) February 12.

ON Tuesday last arrived here, in his Majesty's sloop Beaver, his Excellency William Spry, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the island, &c. &c. His arrival being notified by a signal given for that purpose, he was properly saluted by the different forts. The members of assembly, who had been appointed to receive his Excellency, waited on him in the afternoon, to know his pleasure relative to his landing, which was fixed for Thursday afternoon. About eleven o'clock of which day his Excellency, accompanied by his lady, &c. landed, under a discharge of cannon from the different forts, and was received on the wharf by his honour the president and the members of the council and assembly; who proceeded thro' Broad-street, which was lined with the horse guards and six companies of the royal regiment of foot, to St. Michael's Church, where an excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Wharton, from the following words: "O that men would therefore praise the Lord for his goodness, and declare the wonders he doeth for the children of men." Psal. cvii. ver. 8. His Excellency, attended, then repaired to Pilgrim in order to be sworn before his honour the president in council.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia) February 24.

We hear the Hon. the Commons House of Assembly of this province, have voted a reward of Fifty Pounds sterling for taking up and bringing back Capt. Lyford's pilot-boat, and Twenty-five Pounds for apprehending any of the men who run away with her.

A brig from St. Croix, Morris, master, and the brig Cedar, Gustavus Searle, master, from Grenada, are arrived at Sunbury. A gentleman who came passenger with Capt. Searle, informs us, that 5 or 6000 land forces (but no ships of war) had lately arrived at Martinico from France; and that they were only intended to relieve the troops which had been some time stationed in the French islands.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina)

March 15. The French protestant settlers, designed for Nova-Scotia, who arrived here from London some time ago, in the brigantine St. Peter, along with Monsieur St. Pierre, have resolved to settle here, & accordingly have received the bounty allowed by the assembly to Protestants settling in this province, and have likewise had lands assigned them. At the end of the present session, or at the next prorogation or dissolution of this present assembly, the bounty ceases.

March 21. By the Hillsborough Packet-boat, commanded by Capt. George Blackhall, which arrived here last Tuesday, in 11 days from Pensacola, we learn, that that place was (when he left it) perfectly healthy, and well supplied both with provisions and goods: That a very beneficial trade was opened, and carried on, not only with the Spaniards, but also with the Indians; with the former for specie, indigo, cochineal, logwood, &c. and with the latter, for deer-skins, so that the ship Indian-Trader, Capt. M'Minn, which sailed from thence the 2d instant, for London, carried a cargo valued at 25,000l. sterling: That Brigadier General Haldimand had withdrawn the garrison of Tombigbe-Fort, and intended to establish another more advantageous post on lake Pontchartrain: That the Creek and Chactah Indians continued the war against each other with unabating vigour; and the former were likely to suffer a good deal from the Chicasaws, who have sent out several parties against them: That the French and Spaniards still remained together at New-Orleans: And that lieutenant-governor Browne had embarked the 3d instant, to visit the lakes, and other interior parts of West-Florida, particularly that called the Natches, reported to be a place of greater resort for Indians than the Illinois, and some of the best lands in America.—Capt. Blackhall left three Spanish vessels, from La Vera Cruz and Campeachy, at Pensacola; and more were expected: And, on the 8th instant, he spoke the Indian-Trader in the gulph, near the Matanzas, all well on board.

By Capt. Barton, just arrived from St. Augustine, we are informed of the arrival of a schooner from New-York, with some Irish settlers; and that two Creek Indians, who went to the Havana above a twelve-month ago, were lately returned to their nation, supposed to have been to Old Spain.—Capt. Barton, has since he last went from hence, been 140 miles up St. Juan's River in his schooner, to some new settlements forming there.—By all accounts, the settlement and population of East-Florida, goes on with amazing rapidity.

On the 13th of January died, at Jamaica, Capt.

Charles Roach, commander of his Majesty's sloop Diligence; to succeed whom, admiral Parry has appointed James Westall, Esq;—Same day arrived there his Majesty's ship the Levant, Capt. Basil Keith, from Pensacola; as did on the 19th, the Transport-ship Glory, Capt. Alexander Robinson, with 200 troops on board.

Last Tuesday night, as Capt. Richard Davis, of the ship Hope, was going on board, he fell off the stage and was drowned.

The Schooner William and Mary William Brown master, bound for New-Providence, which sailed from this port the 23d of January, not being arrived the 4th instant where destined, it's feared is lost.

March 28. Last wednesday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, the house of Mr. Thomas Legare, in Bedon's-alley, was struck, and astonishingly shattered, by lightning. The ingenious Mr. Johnson having favoured us with the particulars, and some remarks, we make no doubt of their proving acceptable to the public.

"My curiosity has prompted me to visit many buildings, &c. struck by lightning, but I have never seen any, where the violence of that destructive meteor was so amazingly great, as at Mr. Legare's house. The gable of the east end is so shattered as to render it necessary to be taken down; the doors and windows, with their cases, are torn to pieces; and wainscoting, beaufets, furniture and other materials, inside of the house, demolished and driven in all directions, with a violence inconceivable to persons who have not seen the marks which they have impressed on whatever opposed their passage. It has been a prevailing opinion, which I have also endeavoured to propagate, that persons in the middle of a large chamber would receive no damage, though the house should be struck by lightning: Though I still believe this to be true, with regard to the immediate effect of lightning upon their bodies, yet, I am well convinced, from what I have seen in Mr. Legare's house, that no persons could have remained in any part of the chambers, there affected, without the most inevitable destruction, from the violence with which the different materials were scattered in all directions. The lightning divided in a number of streams, and it is surprising to observe with what facility those streams were conducted from one place to another; sometimes by a bolt or a hinge, and not infrequently by a single nail. One of the principal streams passed through a gun which stood in a corner of one of the chambers, without doing any considerable damage to any part of the metal-work: This affords the most satisfactory proof, that a rod of metal, properly applied, would have saved the whole house and furniture from such astonishing destruction.—Happily none of Mr. Legare's family received any hurt, they all being in the other end of the house; but a negro wench the property of Mr. Cato Ash, having taken shelter under a balcony, was killed on the spot."

The Explosion was so great as to occasion several Persons in other adjacent Houses to be thrown from their Seats, and it is said, that Mr. Legare and two of his Sons were stunned by it, but recovered very soon after.

March 29. Since the first of November to the 21st instant, there have arrived in this Port, besides Men of War and Packet-boats, 266 Sail of Vessels; whereof fifteen were bound to other Ports. In the same Time have sailed, 213 Vessels, twelve of which have gone away in Ballast; and there remained at that Day in Port 88 Sail, most of them loaded.

The exact amount of RICE exported in the same time, is 75,344 barrels.

The price of RICE continues to be 55 sh. per 100 lb.

By the last Accounts from Sal Tortuga, we learn, that there was a great Number of Shipping there, and no Salt to be had.

We learn from St. Augustine, that a Number of Irish Families sent out by Lord Moyra to settle on his Lands in East-Florida, were arrived there; and that People arrive there daily to settle in that Province.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington in North-Carolina, dated the 6th instant.

"I am sorry to find, by the last accounts from home, that we have no prospect of obtaining leave of a new emission of Paper Currency, as unless some medium is fallen on to answer the end of a circulating Currency in trade, no business can be carried on in this province: Our exports being bad, we receive very little specie; and, if my information is right, the currency now circulating, does not exceed five shillings each person. Our public-tax this year is 7 s. 6d. per Poll, and there is already laid on 8 s. 10d. for the next; exclusive of this, we have a duty on spiritous liquors of 6d. per gallon, be-

sides County, Parish, and other internal taxes. The people however, far from grumbling, knowing these taxes to be necessary for the support of government, would cheerfully pay them, if it was in their power; it is not, and what will be the consequence, I cannot tell; I am afraid there will be much confusion. Persons of property will not accept the Sheriff's office in several counties, because, if they do, they are obliged to collect the taxes; individuals must consequently suffer for want of an executive officer to serve precepts and make execution: This in a short time must put a stop to all credit, and of course occasion a stagnation of all business.—I have the pleasure to inform you, that one Capt. Kirkland, from the back part of your province, about 10 days ago brought down to this town, three of the most notorious robbers and horse-stealers that have lately infested the borders of the two Carolinas; two of the Seymours, and Noel Williams. It is supposed they were concerned in robbing Mr. M'Dougal, of Kingston on the Waccamas: Since the commitment of the above, two others have been taken and committed. They must remain in jail till the 27th of May next, when the court will sit, and by which time I hope more of them will be caught: As one of them has turned King's evidence, he will probably give information of many more of that desperate gang. The governor has ordered a party of militia to guard the jail till the court, lest they should escape; this will prevent it.—"

L O N D O N,

December 24. Letters from Paris of the 8th inst. advise, that the Abbe de Chappe is to make a voyage to different places in the South Sea, in order to observe the passage of Venus over the sun's disk (an useful and valuable phenomenon for ascertaining the true distance of the sun from the earth) which will happen in 1769, as it did in 1761, agreeable to the prediction of Mr. Halley, near 80 years ago. It will not be visible again, for some ages, after 1769.

The following receipt as a cure for hunger is said to be practised by a good woman in this city. At eight in the morning, (as soon as the rises) a pint of two penny purl. At nine, breakfast, tea and hot rolls. At eleven, rather of bacon, a broiled pigeon, or chicken, with a pint of porter. At one; a hot dinner, with a pint of porter, and a gill or two of mountain. At three, a glass of rum or brandy. At five, tea or coffee, with muffins. At nine, a hot supper, with a pint of porter. After supper, some warm punch. When in bed, a glass of brandy.

December 26. On Sunday last died, at Wimey in Oxfordshire, John Palmer, aged 93, and Jos. Palmer, aged 85.—These two brothers were old bachelors, and afforded a striking instance of the insufficiency of wealth to confer happiness. Though blest with affluence, their insatiable thirst for more, constantly excited artificial wants, and formed new schemes of penury: they even denied themselves the common necessities of life; kept no servant; from a perpetual adherence to this maxim, "It is better to have a little than nothing." In their domestic scenes they were unparalleled prodigies of filth and nastiness; all rules of decency were trampled on, and the strongest efforts of misery and confusion exhibited: they constantly lodged together in the same room; and about April last were both taken ill; and what is very remarkable, after languishing alternately, and denying themselves the needful restoratives, they expired as above, on Sunday morning last, within seven minutes of each other.

Dec. 28. By a gentleman arrived in town from Dunkirk, we are informed, that a number of French workmen are employed in augmenting the sluices and backwater of Mardyke, and Basin of Dunkirk harbour.

We hear that a very ingenious gentleman thoroughly acquainted with all the landed and commercial property of the three kingdoms, has made an estimate of the same; by which it appears that England, including Wales, is ten times richer than Ireland, and thirty times richer than Scotland.

New-York, March 31, 1768.

WHEREAS by a late Reduction of the Wages of Journeymen Taylors in this City, above Twenty of us, capable of doing the best Work, find ourselves unable to support ourselves and Families, by working as Journeymen: We therefore take this Method to inform the Gentlemen and Inhabitants of this City, that we shall be ready to work in their Families, they finding us Diet, at Three Shillings and Six Pence per Day, whereby they will find a considerable saving in the Price of their Work: And that they may depend upon having it done in the best Manner, none, but such as may be relied on both for Ability and Integrity, will be recommended at our House of Call, which is at the Sign of the Fox and Hounds, in Moravian-Street, where the best Workmen may be heard of.

THE LOAN OFFICERS for the

City and County of New-York, give Notice to all Persons indebted to their Office, That agreeable to an Act of this Colony, the last Payment on their respective Mortgages, both Principal and Interest, becomes due the Third Tuesday in April next, and that if the Monies are not paid within twenty-two Days after the said Tuesday, the Law directs that the Premises, shall in the Evening of the said Day, be publicly advertised for Sale, and be sold on the last Tuesday in May. The Loan Officers therefore earnestly entreat every one concerned, not to put them to the disagreeable Necessity of publishing their Houses or Lands for Sale, as they will strictly adhere to the Intent and Meaning of the Law.

N. B. Attendance will be given at the House of Theodoros Van Wyck.

JACOBUS ROOSEVELT, } Loan Officers.
THEOD. VAN WYCK, }

New-York, Jan. 18, 1768.

Hendrick Oudenaarde,

Broker, on ROTTEN-ROW,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Publick, and Inhabitants of this City, that he has just opened a Store of choice Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Pepper, Rice, &c. By wholesale and Retail: and kindly desires to be favoured with their Custom.

He likewise Chartered Vessels for different Ports of Europe and the West-Indies.

Also, collects in Freight Money, Manages Transactions relating to the Accounts of Vessels and Cargoes, for both Masters and Owners.

AND at his Office, several Sums of Money are to be let upon interest, on approved personal Security, or Mortgages upon Houses or lands, from £. 100 to 1000 and upwards: In particular he has at present a Sum of £. 3000 to dispose of in not less Sums than £. 500: and for the Advantage of Commerce, has Money to let upon Bottomry.

ANY Person wanting either, may depend upon being served with the utmost dispatch; and the strictest Honour and Secrecy, shall be observed in the Execution of his Office, by their most obedient humble Servant.

N. B. Said Oudenaarde supply's Orders in Town, Country, or elsewhere abroad, (for any kinds of Goods) with Care and Expedition, at a reasonable Brokerage.

New-York, March 14, 1768.

RUNaway on the 12th. Inst. from

the City of New-York, three indentured German Servants, viz. one belonging to John Slidell, Soap-Boiler and Tailor-Chandler, in the Broad-Way, named Johannes Finkenfor, a tall well made Man, about Six Feet three or four Inches high, short brown Hair, has a Scar from his Mouth almost half Way his left Cheek is somewhat pitted with the Small-Pox, and speaks broken English: He had on when he went away a short brown napp'd Coat without Lining, a blue Waistcoat, old Buckskin Breeches, a new Cassin Hat, old Shoes, with a Piece cut out of one of them by the Stroke of an Ax.

Another of the Servants, belonging to Mr. Peter Hassenlever, is named Alexander Burgert, about Five Feet high, has a round Face, is aged about 24 Years, had on a green Livery Suit, and a white Cloth Great Coat. The other, belonging to Mr. Philip Lidack, Baker, named John George Tiebolt, aged about 24 Years, Five Feet high, has a smooth well looking Face, walks a little stooping and wears his Hair tied up: He had on a blue, and a white Cloth Coats, and Buckskin Breeches. Two of the said Servants are Bakers by Trade. Whoever takes up and returns the said Servants, or any of them, to New-York, shall have Forty Shillings New-York for each so returned, and all reasonable Charges paid.

N. B. All Persons on their Peril, are warned not to harbour, conceal or carry away the said Servants, or either of them.

JOHN SLIDELL,
PHILIP LIDACK,
PETER HASENLEVER.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Monday the second Day of May next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premises,

A Lot of Land, (situate at Lunenburg, on the River, between the House of Mr. Conrad Fleak, and Mr. Albert Van Loon, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Church) containing about 16 Acres, four Acres of which are very good Meadow fit for Mowing, and all the rest fine valuable Land, the whole inclosed in a middling Fence, together with the following Improvements, all very good, viz.

A framed dwelling House of 22 Feet Square, with a Kitchen adjoining, a Barn about 25 Feet by 30, a Bark-Mill, a Tan-Yard with three or four Vats, well watered; with a Well near the House, a Garden of about an Acre, and an Orchard of 100 bearing Apple Trees: The Lot is entitled to the Privilege of cutting Timber and Firewood for the same; and an indisputable Title will be given to the Purchaser.

At the same Time, the Subscriber will also sell at Vendue, a very handy Country born Negro Wench, about 17 Years of Age, who understands all Sorts of House Work; all his Household Goods, a Sleigh, Plough, Roll Waggon, farming Tools and Utensils, Cattle, &c. &c.

The Sale to continue till all are sold.

15 18

MATTHIAS HALENBECK.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate

of the late Abraham Depeyster, Esq; deceased, by Bond, Bill, or Book, (which Debts are now vested in John Cruger, Philip Livingston, Leonard Lispenard, Henry Holland, and William Bayard, Trustees, appointed by a Law, and for the Use of this Colony) are desired forthwith to pay the same to John Cruger, one of the said Trustees, to prevent Actions being commenced for the said Debts. 15 18

TO BE LET,

BY JAMES VAN VARCK, for one or more Years, from the first of May next, at a very low Rent, together or separate,—the Dwelling-House, Bake-House, and large Store-House, now in the Tenure of the Widow Brower, near the Battery. 14

TO BE LET,

THE House in the Fly, wherein Mr. Thomas Perry, now lives, from the first Day of May next.—Inquire of ISAAC GOMEZ, next Door to Mr. John Keating's. 15 18

Treasury-Office, Colony of New-York, the 29th February, 1768.

BY an Act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of this Colony passed the third Instant, entitled, "An Act directing the Executors, named in the last Will and Testament of Abraham Depeyster, Esq; deceased, late Treasurer of this Colony, and Frederick Depeyster, Esq; to deliver all public Monies in their Hands, to the present Treasurer of this Colony, and for other Purposes therein-mentioned."—It is among other Things enacted and ordered, that all Persons indebted for Duties on Slaves, Wine, Rum, Brandy, &c. and also for the Duty of Excise on Strong Liquors retailed in this Colony, do pay the same to the present Treasurer of this Colony, or to the Treasurer thereof for the Time being.

All Persons indebted for either of the said Duties, are therefore desired to pay the same forthwith to me the Subscriber, and thereby prevent the rigorous Steps required by the said Act, (in Case of Default of Payment) to be taken by ABRAHAM LOTT, Treasurer. 13 18

TO BE LET,

THE House wherein the Widow Colgan now lives, in King's-Street, opposite the Honourable Joseph Reade's, Esq;—It hath six Fire Places and is very convenient.—Inquire of Joseph Allicocke. New-York, March 24, 1768.

ALL persons indebted to the estate

of the late Mr. John Keteltas, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, acting administrator, on or before the first of July next, to prevent trouble; and all persons who have any demands against said estate, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, to have them settled. JAMES BECKMAN, administrator.

Said BECKMAN, has by him as usual, a neat assortment of European and India goods, which will be sold reasonably for cash or short credit: Also best hemp, cordage, white lead, and Spanish brown ground in oil, and dry red lead; and has also to lease several vacant lots lying in the north and out wards. 17 20

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, containing 296 Acres of Land, being in the Great Nine-Partners, and lying 3 Miles North of Poughkeepsie; with a good House, Kitchen, Barn, and Orchard, and in good Fence; the House is two Miles from the North-River. For Particulars, inquire of the Subscriber on the Premises. 17 20

STEPHEN CALLOW.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE Lots of Ground, lying along the East River, right over against the City of New-York, at and adjoining to each other from the Ferry, each Lot being 115 Feet in Front on the River, and 114 in Rear; or 114 Feet in Front and 115 in Rear, alternately.—Also to be Sold or Let for Years, Sundry Lots of Ground, lying on the right Hand along the common High-Way from the Ferry to the Half-Way between that and Brookline; being all very convenient for Brewers, Bolters, Bakers, Ship-Carpenters, Shop-Keepers or Merchants, as also for planting or gardening. Whoever inclines to purchase or lease the said Lands, may apply to the Subscriber living on the Premises, who will agree on reasonable Terms, and can give a good Title. He has also to sell a middle aged Negro Wench, who understands all Sorts of House-Work, a Negro Girl and a Negro Boy. (14 18)

AERT MIDDAGH.

TO BE LET, for one Year from

the first Day of May next, the Exchange House, at the lower End of Broad-Street; the Rent may be known, by inquiring at the Town-Clerk's Office. 8—

PURSUANT to an Act of the Go-

vernour, Council, and General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, "entitled an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors:" Notice is hereby given, That we William Klum, Anthony Hoffman and John Van Ness, have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Godfrey Hendrick, late of the County of Albany, Merchant, (an absconding Debtor) And we do pursuant to the Directions of the said Act, hereby require all Persons who are indebted to the said Godfrey Hendrick, by the first Day of June next, to pay unto us the said Trustees, all such Sum and Sums of Money, which they owe to him, and also to deliver unto us, all other Effects of the said Godfrey Hendrick, which they may have in their Hands, Power, or Custody.

Given under our Hands this 11th Day of March, 1768.

WILLIAM KLUM,
ANTHONY HOFFMAN,
JOHN VAN NESS.

New-York, March 23, 1768.

LOST or stolen, a Gentleman's

Gold Watch Chain, pretty much worn, with two Rows of flat Links; some of the Rings have been newly soldered, and one of the Swivels is wanting.

Whoever gives Intelligence thereof, to Thomas Gordon, Watch-maker, near the Coffee-House, shall receive a Guinea Reward.

If it has been offered by any one for Sale, 'tis hoped whoever has been applied to, will be so kind as to give Notice as above, and the same Reward shall be paid on discovery of the Person. 16 19

TO BE SOLD, by

THOMAS DURHAM,

On the most reasonable Terms:

CHOICE Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter Casks.

N. B. Pipe Staves will be taken in Payment for a considerable Quantity of said Wine. 30—ctf

BROKE out of gaol in Suffex.

county, New-Jersey, the following prisoners, viz.—WILLIAM DAVIDSON, and EBERNEZER DRAKE, debtors; and JOHN SCANTLING, an Irish servant, belonging to David Gould. Davidson, is a small man, has yellowish hair, and is somewhat bald headed; DRAKE, a smallish man, with black hair somewhat curled: These two are supposed to be in New-York. SCANTLING, is a stout lusty fellow, has black hair, and had on a blue jacket, and Indian stockings; he loves drink, seems fond of the water, and it is supposed will endeavour to get to sea; all masters of vessels are therefore cautioned and desired, not to employ or carry him off, as they would avoid the penalty. Whoever takes up the said persons, or either of them, will have three pounds reward for each one delivered to the subscriber, besides all reasonable charges, viz. For the servant, from the said David Gould, and for the other two from 17 20

JACOB STARR, High Sheriff, of said County.

By Order of the Common-Council, March 24, 1768.

WHEREAS it appears to this

board, that very large sums of money are due, and in arrear to this corporation, from a number of persons, for rents reserved on grants and otherwise, which have from time to time been issued to them; it is therefore ordered, that publick notice be given, by publishing this order in the several news papers in this city, that unless such arrears of rent be paid to the chamberlain of this corporation, on or before the first day of May next, this board will either enter into the premises granted to such persons who shall appear to be in arrear on that day, or will prosecute them on their covenants for the same. [A true Copy.] AUG. VAN CORTLANDT, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good farm, lying on the north side of the Fishkill, in Dutchess-county, where the widow of Jacob Brinckerhoff, deceased, now lives; containing 350 acres of good tillable land, about one half improved, and almost clear of any stones, (unless it be at some quarries) and what is reserved for timber, is good; it has meadow land cleared sufficient to cut about 50 loads of hay, of good tame grass, and as much more to be cleared of low intervalle land or swamp; upon it are about 200 good bearing apple-trees, a very good house of 45 feet long, and 35 feet broad, five rooms on a floor, with three fire-places, a good cellar under the whole house, and Kitchen which is 19 feet long, and 14 feet wide; a good barn 50 feet square, a frame corn crib, and a smoke-house; situated about nine miles from the landing, and a small room in a store-house there: An indisputable title to be given for the same; the said farm is also well watered, a sprout of the Fishkill's running through the same—Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to JOHN BRINCKERHOFF, and ISAAC BRINCKERHOFF, executors. Fishkill's, March 23, 1768. 17 20

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of Queen's College are to meet the Second Tuesday in May next, at New-Brunswick.

(17 20) DAVID MARINUS, Clerk.

THE best Sort of Holland Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs and Russia Duck, with sundry other Holland Articles, just imported in the Catharine Capt. Lawrence from Amsterdam, and to be sold reasonably by CORNELIUS CLOPPER, opposite Mr. Hugh Gaine's Printing-Office, in Hanover-Square. 17 20

FERDINAND,

A Beautiful dark bay HORSE, near seventeen hands high, rising eight years old; was brought to America about eighteen months ago, by the subscriber, for the improvement of the breed of horses in America. The sire of him was a famous Spanish horse, belonging to Lord Kintire, in Scotland, sent to his Lordship by his brother, from Spain: For shape and complete make in all his parts, he is allowed by the best judges to equal if not to exceed any horse brought from Europe to this part of America; will serve mares the ensuing season at Mirridon, in the county of Monmouth, East New Jersey, for the sum of four pounds proclamation; and if the mares don't prove with foal, they may be brought and served the next season, for two pounds proclamation.

N. B. Good pasture for mares, at a reasonable rate.

MICHAEL KEARNEY.

TO BE SOLD,

By HENRY C. BOGART,

Next Door to Mr. Robert Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church:

CHOICE Muscovado Sugars in

Hogheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, West-India

and New-York Rum, Molasses, and a few Bales of Cotton.

A genteel, convenient, and well situated House for Trade, (lately the Property of Jacobus Montanye) on the Wharf between the Ferry-Stairs and Burling's-Slip, to be let: Inquire of JOHN HARRIS CRUGER.

THE LAST TIME OF NOTICE,

TO all those indebted to Corne-

lius C. Wynkoop, by Bond, Note, or Book Debt: that unless they discharge their respective Debts by the first Day of May next, they may depend upon being sued without Distinction. 16 19

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm, containing about 220 acres, situate at Matchaponix, in the county of Middlesex and province of New-Jersey, eleven miles from Amboy and New Brunswick, and four from South-River landing, in the neighbourhood of two iron-works, and two grist-mills, where is a good market for all kind of produce, has the valuable advantage of a large out-let for cattle and swine. There is on the farm, a small Dutch barn, Blacksmith's shop, and a young bearing orchard; about 30 acres cleared land, the remainder good land, well timbered, 30 or 40 acres of good swamp meadow may be made with little expense. The farm is well watered, will suit a farmer or tradesman, best in a neighbourhood of wealthy farmers.—Inquire of John Jobson at Amboy, or Thomas Newton, on the premises. Matchaponix, Feb. 20, 1768. 22 21

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1320.

[FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1768.]

Monday the 11th Instant, arrived at Boston the Captains Davies, Skilling, and Jenkins; and on Wednesday Captain Freeman; all from London. The public Prints to the 1st of March last, contain the following Articles of Intelligence, viz.

LONDON, January 26.

Bome late advices from Paris, we are informed, that as soon as the Empress of Russia, heard of the Duke of Courland's being imprisoned in the Bailile, she immediately sent off an express to her ambassador at Paris, with orders to leave the French court; in consequence of which his Excellency had packed up his baggage, and was preparing to set off, when he received another express not to depart till farther orders; which coming to the knowledge of the French Ministry, they sent him word that as his baggage was ready, he need not be at the trouble of unpacking again; on which the Ambassador immediately set out for Petersburg.

Extrait of a letter from Paris, January 21.

"The new year commences with an account of a tragical affair that has just happened to our Ambassador at the Court of Naples: the fact is this—The Viscount de Choiseul, our said Ambassador, unhappily casting his tender regard towards a young Lady of that place of a good family, before engaged to the Count de Conitz, the emperor's ambassador, and taking advantage of the Count's absence, pressed this fair Italian Lady with the most ardent profession of love, and to forward his suit, overwhelmed her with presents; but all in vain, she still proving inexorable. One day, in a fit of rage and despair, he drew his sword and plunged it three times in her body; some say she died on the spot, others that she is not dead, but mortally wounded. However, the King of Naples, informed of this shocking scene, dispatched a courier hither, our King immediately ordered his said Ambassador home, and he is since sent to the Bastille. This melancholy transaction has so affected the Duke de Praslin, (the Viscount's father) that he has been at the point of death with grief on this sad occasion, and is still unable to attend any business; nor has he been at Court since the beginning of the year."

Jan. 28. Yesterday Edward Willes, Esq; solicitor-general, kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in the room of Lord Lifford, now Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Same day, John Dunning, Esq; kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Solicitor-general, in the room of Edward Willes, Esq;

We hear that a plan is laid before the lords of trade, for establishing a royal British Newfoundland company, without converting the trade or fisheries into a monopoly; which will greatly increase the revenue.

Yesterday after an hearing of three days, a grand cause was determined before the Lord High Chancellor, in Westminster hall, wherein Sir Robert Barker, Bart. and other officers were plaintiffs, and Admiral Cornish and others were defendants, relative to the Manilla ransom and other prize money; which a decree was given for the former.

We hear that Sir Edward Hawke is appointed Admiral and Commander in chief of the fleet, in the room of the late Sir William Rowley.

Letters from Gibraltar bring Advice, that a violent Earthquake lately happened at Old Fez in Africa, which overthrew many Houses, and destroyed a great number of the Inhabitants.

Jan. 30. We are informed; that the Earl of Sandwich will be appointed joint Post-master general along with Lord Le Despencer, in the room of the Earl of Hillsborough.

It is the opinion of many judicious persons, that paying so great a compliment to the colonies as appointing a Secretary of State on purpose to transact all business relative to them, will be one effectual means to bring about a good understanding between them and the mother country, being calculated to restore harmony and of course to banish those bickerings and animosities which have for a long time past unhappily subsisted between them. [Their rights alone will make them easy, nothing else ever will.]

We hear that the Earl of Chatham is now judged by physicians to be out of all danger from his late indisposition.

It is said Mr. Wilkes will be appointed Governor of the Bahama-Islands.

Feb. 13. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the Bill for the importation of salted provisions from Ireland and America, duty free.

Yesterday morning Lord B—, surrendered himself to the Court of King's Bench; the Council for the Crown were Sir Fletcher Norton, Mr.

Dunning, Solicitor-General, and Mr. Serjeant Davy; for his Lordship, Mr. Eyre, Recorder, Mr. Wedderburn, and Mr. Thurlow. When after several learned debates, his Lordship was admitted to bail, himself in 4000l. and four sureties of 1000l. each; and the two women were also admitted to bail, themselves in 400l. each, and four sureties in 300l. each.

Last Tuesday night Mrs. Griffinbergh, charged by Miss Woodcock with being aiding to Lord Baltimore in a rape upon the said Miss Woodcock, before Sir John Fielding, and William Kelyage, Esq; at the public Office in Bow-street, and was on the evidence of Miss Woodcock, committed to New-Prison, Clarkenwell.

The Dutch have increased their army from the usual establishment of 16,000 men to 24,000.

According to private advices from Paris we learn, that the treaty for ceding back the old Spanish division of Hispaniola to his Catholic Majesty, was entirely put a stop to, in consequence of some important dispatches just received from St. Domingo.

We hear his Majesty has written with his own hand, a letter of congratulation to the King of Denmark, on the auspicious birth of a prince royal.

We hear that the Irish Parliament will for the future be limited to eight years, and not seven, as was proposed, an odd number of years having been judged not so proper, on account of the sessions being only every other year. The members have hitherto continued to sit in Parliament for life, except upon a demise of the King; when there is a new election.

According to letters from Brest, several transport ships have been taken into the King's service to carry over three regiments of foot to Cape Francois.

Yesterday two fine coach horses belonging to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and four saddle horses, from the King's Mews, Charing-cross, were put on board a vessel in the river being a present from his Majesty to the Prince of Monaco.

They write from Lisbon, that a second insurrection had happened at Tercera, which was not quelled without a great deal of bloodshed.

It is imagined that the bounty of 40s. per ton, granted by the act of Parliament for shipping employed in the Greenland whale fishery, which expires at the end of the present Sessions, will be further continued for a limited time.

It is now reported that the Right Hon. George Grenville will be appointed Secretary of State in the room of the Earl of Shelburne, and that Lord Temple, will be made Lord Privy Seal.

Extrait of a Letter from Liverpool, Feb. 5.

"Yesterday at a meeting of merchants and others, held at the exchange, a proposal was read to make application for opening the East-India trade; the farther consideration of which was adjourned to this day. By this scheme it is proposed, that Chambers shall be established at London, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, and Glasgow; the first to furnish the government 3,200,000l. the two next 1,600,000l. each, and the two last 800,000l. each, in the whole eight millions; this to bear an interest of two per cent, in consideration for which the trade shall be free to the said Chambers only, from which, it is said, very great advantages may be drawn both to the public and adventurers."

We hear from London that the Hon. R. Lee, Esq; and Sir Thomas Stapleton Bart. the two members for the city of Oxford, received a Letter from the Mayor and Aldermen of that city, informing them, that unless they paid down the sum of seven thousand five hundred pounds sterling, they should not be chosen to represent that city in the ensuing parliament, to which the following noble and patriotic answer was returned.—*That they would never buy them, as they never intended to sell them.*

The letter was laid before a certain great assembly, and judged an high and flagrant breach of the privilege of the house, and tending to subvert the freedom and independence of parliament, and by virtue of an order of the house, the above-mentioned persons were brought to London and committed prisoners to Newgate, but being soon tired of their lodgings, they presented a petition to the house, expressing their unfeigned sorrow for their heinous offence, and humbly representing that the continuance of their confinement would be of the utmost ill consequence to themselves and families, and that some of the Petitioners being in a very bad state of health, their lives were in imminent danger; and therefore praying the house to take their unhappy circumstances into consideration. Accordingly, the day following, they, upon their knees, received a reprimand from the Speaker, and were ordered to be discharged, paying their fees.

The SPEECH of the SPEAKER of the House of Commons,

When he reprimanded Philip Ward, late Mayor of the City of Oxford; John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wise, John Nicholes, John Philips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, all of said City; Thomas Robinson and John Brown, late Bailiffs of the said City; upon their Knees, at the Bar of said House, upon Wednesday the Tenth Day of February, 1768.

Philip Ward, John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wise, John Nicholes, John Philips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, Thomas Robinson, John Brown;

THE Offence of which you have been guilty has justly brought you under the severe displeasure of this house. A more enormous crime you could not well commit: since a deeper wound could not be given to the constitution itself, than by the open and dangerous attempt which you have made to subvert the freedom and independence of this house.

The freedom of this house is the freedom of this country, which can continue no longer than while the voices of the electors are uninfluenced by any base or venal motive. For if abilities and integrity are no recommendation to the electors; if those who bid highest for their voices are to obtain them from such detestable considerations; this house, will not be the representatives of the people of Great-Britain. Instead of being the guardians and protectors of their liberties, instead of redressing the grievances of the subject, This house itself will be the authors of the worst of grievances: They will become the venal instruments of power to reduce this happy nation, the envy and admiration of the world, to the lowest state of misery and servitude. This is the abject condition to which you have attempted to bring your fellow-subjects.

Many circumstances concur to aggravate your offence. The place of your residence was a singular advantage. You had at all times the example of one of the most learned and respectable bodies in Europe before your eyes. Their conduct in every instance, but especially in the choice of representatives in Parliament, was well worthy your imitation.

You are Magistrates of a great City. In such a situation, it was a duty peculiarly incumbent upon you to watch over the morals of your fellow-citizens; to keep yourselves pure from venality; and to prevent by your influence those under your government from being tainted by this growing and pestiferous vice. How have you abused this trust! You yourselves have set the infamous example of prostitution, in the most public and daring manner.

Surely you must have felt some remorse from the generous disdain with which your corrupt offer was rejected by your representatives. They thought, and justly thought, that a seat in this house, obtained by a free independent choice of their constituents, was the highest honour to which a subject can aspire; and that discharging their duty, as such representatives, was the noblest of services. Sorry I am to say, that these considerations do not appear to have had the least weight with you.

However, you have at last acknowledged your guilt; and, by your petition yesterday, you seem conscious of the enormity of your offence. This House, in the terror of its judgments, always thinks upon mercy; nor do they ever inflict punishment but for the sake of example, and to prevent others from becoming the objects of their resentment.

The censure passed upon you, will they hope, have that effect. You are now the objects of their mercy; and are brought to the bar to be discharged.

May you be penetrated with a due sense of their justice and lenity! May you atone for your past offence, by your constant endeavours to make a right use of the invaluable privileges which you enjoy as electors! Consider these privileges as a sacred trust reposed in you. Discharge it with integrity.

But, before you rise from your present posture, I do, in obedience to the commands of this House, REPRIMAND you.

I am now to acquaint you, that you are discharged paying your fees.

Feb. 13. Mr. Charles Say, printer of the Gazetteer; Robert Withy, a Stockbroker; Samuel Purney, keeper of Baker's coffee house; Hugh Jones, clerk to Charles Say; John Wilkie, printer of the London Chronicle; Maximilian Staincir, keeper of the Admiralty coffee house; William Taylor, clerk to John Wilkie; John Whitworth, his servant, and Elizabeth Staincir, wife of Maximilian Staincir, were brought before the Hon. House of Commons, for being concerned in publishing the following advertisement.

WANTED by a gentleman of gratitude and fortune, a seat in a Chapel, for the space of seven years from next Lady Day, or about that time, for which the sum of 3500l. will be paid; and in the mean time, the money will be deposited in the Bank of England, or in the house of some Banker. Any person having such to dispose of, may be treated with, on directing a line to J. S. at the Admiralty Coffee House, near Charing Cross.

Jan. 30. Yesterday died Sir Robert Rich, Bart. Field-Marshal of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons.

Feb. 4. Yesterday the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons, in the room of the late Sir Robert Rich.

Feb. 13. Yesterday some dispatches were sent off from the Earl of Hillsborough's office, Secretary of State for the Plantations, for his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor of New-England. An express arrived the same day at the said office from New-York.

According to letters from Archangel, we learn, that on the 17th of October last, an uncommon vessel built of whalebone and the skins of fishes, had been driven on shore near that port, with certain savage people on board, who spoke an unknown language, not to be understood by the Laplanders or the Samoy Indians; and by signs declared they came from towards the North Pole.

The foreign agent, who is committed to prison for enticing several journeymen tanners in Southwark to go aboard, to teach the art of tanning leather, has offered 5000l. bail for his appearance at the assize, but it is not accepted of.

Feb. 20. The Parliament of Ireland have voted two addresses of thanks one to his Majesty, and one to their Lord Lieutenant, in consequence of the Royal assent to their favourite bill for octennial Parliaments.

It is said that the Irish House of Commons intend to distinguish Lord Townshend, on account of his generous behaviour in supporting the above-mentioned bill, with more extraordinary honours than have been hitherto paid to the most popular chief Governor.

We hear that an account of the several manufactures, which have been set up in all North-America since the year 1730, and the encouragement which have been given to them, are immediately to be transmitted to England, and to be continued every year in future.

We hear that the Otter sloop of war, Capt. Ormancy, now sitting out at Deptford, is to join Commodore Palliser's squadron, on the Newfoundland station.

A great number of artificers in the stocking branch of business, have within these few days, engaged themselves for Boston and New-York, to be employed in that manufactory, now carrying on with success in those places.

Feb. 25. Letters from Damascus, by the way of Constantinople, make mention of a Jew who gave himself out to be the Messiah, and had got a number of adherents; but that the Pacha had caused him to be arrested and sent to prison, from whence, probably, he will never be released, unless he embraces the Alcoran.

France is said to have built, since the peace, 46 capital ships of war, besides frigates, in the ports of that kingdom; and Spain hath increased her navy in proportion.

Yesterday eight Deacons and four Priests were ordained by the Bishop of London, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, several of whom are to go abroad to preach the Gospel in foreign parts.

St. James's, Feb. 24. This day the Right Hon. Charles Shaw, Lord Cathcart, one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, Knight of the most ancient and most noble order of the Tittle, first commissioner of police in Scotland, and Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces had the honour of kissing the King's hand on being appointed his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Empress of Russia. [Gazette.]

We hear that on Monday some dispatches were sent away to his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York, in consequence, it is said, of some late resolutions.

It is with confidence asserted at the West End of the Town, that several Commoners will be made Peers at the rising of the Parliament; several promotions will be made in his Majesty's army and navy; and that the following changes will certainly take place, and are all arranged in order to have a strong and permanent administration.

The Earl of T-m-le, First Lord of the Treasury.
The D— of G—f—n, Lord Privy Seal.
Rt. Hon. G. G—n—lle, Esq; Secretary of State.
Lord L—li—on, keeper of the Great Wardrobe.
E. of S—d—h, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Sir G. G—c—y, an Irish Peer, and joint Postmaster.

H. St—n—y, Esq; Ambassador to Russia.
Lord H—d—d, Cofferer.
Lord M—st—i, Envoy and Plenipo. to Turin.
Richard R—g—y, Esq; Sole Paymaster.
Thomas T—n—d, Esq; Vice Treasurer of Ireland.

W. G. H—m—n, Esq; Vice Treasurer of Ireland.
Lord C—s—p—n—r, Comptroller of the Household.
Augustus H—v—y, Esq; Lord of the Admiralty.
Lord Suf—k, Lord of the Bedchamber.
Lord G. S—v—lle, Treasurer of the Navy.
H. S—m—r, Esq; Lord of the Treasury.

E. C—m—, to retire on his pension.
E. of S—n, to resign.
E. A—bb—nh—m, to resign.

Sir Ed. H—ke, made a Peer, and to retire on his pension.

G. P—tt, Esq; to be a Peer.

G. C—ke, Esq; to resign.

Col. Jf. B—y, Esq; to resign.

J. Sh—y, Esq; to resign, and continue Clerk of the Pipes.

E. of Denb—h to continue Master of the Fox-hounds.

Lord H—e to resign, and be made an Admiral.

Pr—Cam—le, Esq; to resign.

Feb. 29. Last night there was a grand Levee at the Duke of Newcastle's in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Yesterday Richard Sutton, William Blair, William Fraser, Esqrs. were sworn in before the Privy Council to execute the Office of Keeper of the Great Seal for six weeks, or further, during his Majesty's pleasure.

It is now thought the Parliament will break up on Thursday fortnight.

The Earl of Halifax packet boat, Jeffreys from New-York, is arrived at Falmouth.

Sailed, The Unity, Storey, for Philadelphia.

Arrived at Bristol, Pitt, Osborne, from Rhode-Island.

March 1. We hear there is a reconciliation between two noble personages, not only in their families, but in the ministerial way, which it is thought will cause some changes in the administration.

Yesterday died Dr. Mitchell, who made the map of North-America.

We hear the writs will be issued for a new Parliament the 12th of next month.

Private letters from Rome mention, that it was expected not only the Society of Jesus but even the Inquisition itself, would soon be abolished in the dominions of his Holiness, notwithstanding the present opposition by several Cardinals.

Among the many advantages which will result to the Irish from the duration of their Parliament, it is by no means the least, that it will greatly diminish that distance and supercilious haughtiness with which the men of fortune of that kingdom have hitherto behaved to their superiors.

A sample of the Labrador tea has been sent from Boston. It is something like wild rosemary, has a very physical taste, and is of a deep-brown colour, and generally disliked by those who tasted it.

Feb. 6. There is an account by the way of France that the Spaniards and Portuguese have entered with united forces into Paraguay, the Jesuits opposed them with an armed force, but that after a sharp and obstinate fight, 130 of the brethren were made prisoners, and directly hanged on the spot.

Feb. 8. They write from Barbados, that the French have laid up above three years stock of flour and salt provisions from Ireland and North-America, in the islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, &c.

Feb. 10. Sir Charles Knowles, Bart late Admiral of the Blue, is promoted as Admiral of the White, in the room of Sir Edward Hawke, who is appointed Admiral and commander in chief of the fleet.

Yesterday a messenger arrived in town from Copenhagen, with an account of the Queen of Denmark being safely delivered of a Prince the 20th of January last.

It is said that the patriotism of a certain N—n will shortly be restored to its ancient splendor and unrivalled lustre, by his procuring a pardon for a certain exile; and thereby restoring to his country a patriot who has suffered more for it than perhaps any one in the present age or nation.

Several young ladies, the daughters of clergymen and officers, are engaged, under the direction of a lady, in a work of embroidery for the furniture of a royal bed, by order of a great personage.

Monday a number of iron ordnance, bombs, &c. were imported in the river from the Carran Water manufactory in Scotland, for the government service.

His Excellency the Count de Chatelet, Ambassador from France, made a very splendid appearance on Monday last: his coach was very elegant, made in London, drawn by six black French horses; the harness was made of red leather, stitched with white, and his servants were dressed in rich liveries, green and gold.

The affairs of our colonies being at length, most happily for them, as well as for the mother country, put under the direction of a Nobleman, long distinguished for his great abilities and his truly patriotic spirit, who has thoroughly studied them, perfectly understands them, and pays due regard to their importance, it is justly hoped, that many gross abuses therein, which have been too long overlooked, or connived at, will now be rectified, and many new and salutary regulations introduced, which are greatly wanted.

The island of St. John, near Newfoundland, is, we hear, soon to be declared a free port, and will enjoy the same privileges as Dominica, and other ports in the West-Indies.

Friday some dispatches said to be of importance, were sent off from the Secretary of State's office for his Majesty's Governors and Commanders in Chief of Jamaica and the Leeward Islands.

It is said that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester will, in the course of the ensuing summer, review all the marching regiments in England.

It is said that an ingenious gentleman of great talents in financing, intends shortly to lay before an august Assembly a scheme for improving the Excise, so as to make it produce 250,000l. more than it does at present.

Some letters from Cadiz mention advice having been received there from the Havanna, that the town of Puerto Pello, in South America, was lately reduced to ashes, having been set fire to by a body of Musketo Indians, who also massacred a great number of the Inhabitant, in revenge for some of their countrymen being made Slaves of by the Spaniards.

The same day Lieut. Gen. John Mofyn kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Governor of Minorca, in the room of Governor Howard, who exchanges.

According to recent letters from Quebec, there is advice, that certain Indians, at the back of Lake Superior, had informed the English that several hundred miles inland, there is a populous nation of white men, with beards, acquainted with the use of fire-arms, and possessed of a very fertile country, environed with mountains, but that their dress and language neither resembled the French, English, or Dutch.

The Unicorn, Lattimore, of New-England, the King George, Potts from Philadelphia, are drove from their anchors, and cast ashore near Gibraltar in the storm.

Jan. 30. The Empress of Russia has signed a pension of 40000 roubles, and named thirty marine officers, to observe, in eight different places, the passage of Venus over the sun's disk, on the third of June, 1769.

Jan. 31. A ship from New-England to Corke is on shore on Baltimore.

Whitehall, Feb. 2. The King has been pleased to issue his commission under the great seal, authorizing and empowering Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Fraser, Esqrs; or any two of them, to execute the office of keeper of his Majesty's Privy Seal, for and during the space and term of six weeks, and also to grant, during his Majesty's pleasure, determinable nevertheless at his Majesty's pleasure, to William Earl of Chatham, the said office of keeper of his Majesty's Privy Seal, from and after the said term of six weeks, or other sooner determination of the said commission. Lond. Gaz.

Dublin, Dec. 22. Sunday last Prayers were publicly read in all the Popish Mass-houses for his Majesty King George III. Queen Charlotte, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family; an Instance not known to any of our Sovereigns, or their Families, ever since the Abdication of James II.

BOSTON, April 15.

The two Sisters, and the—Brown, are lost at Alicante.—On the 11th of December last, a ship with a woman's head, and gilt stern, was seen off Carthage harbour, on her broadside; a snow was also seen within half a mile of said ship, dismantled, and not a living soul on board of either.

A Sloop from Wiscasset near Kennebeck, at the Eastward, Samuel Hodge, Master, loaded with Wood in her hold, and heavy timber on deck, was overfet in a Gale of Wind on Saturday last, a fishing Schooner being nigh, took the People up and carried them into Cape-Ann. After the vessel overfet, the Lumber on deck roll'd off, and the Schooner endeavoured to tow her in, but the Gale continuing, was obliged to quit her; she was full of Water.

A Whaling Sloop that sail'd the latter End of last Week, was cast ashore on the Back of Cape Cod, the Vessel stove to Pieces, but the People all saved.

If the second Half Sheet of the American Whig, &c. cannot be got ready this Week, two Half Sheets will be published next Week.

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange, Price 1s. 6d. A Pamphlet, entitled,

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA,

TO THE

BRITISH COLONIES.

THIS excellent Performance, which fully explains and unanswerably defends the Rights of the British Colonies, was reprinted upon the Suggestion of many of the Inhabitants, as well as the Printer's own Opinion, that it ought to be kept in every Family, and be thoroughly considered, understood, and taught to the rising Generation; to the End that the Principles of our happy Constitution may be universally known and established; that so these Colonies may never want Men to assert and maintain the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects—Yet the Sale of these useful Pamphlets, has hitherto been very inconsiderable, so that they are like to be a great Loss to the Printer—Unless his Townsmen will be so good as to prevent it by purchasing the Book.